

## CLAIMS

1. A method for use in a computer system for monitoring the process performance of a database, the database accepting and recording SQL statements and recording the status of a session of use of the database, the method comprising:

obtaining a SQL address and hash value for each SQL statement;

obtaining a current session status corresponding to each SQL statement;

recording a time stamp at the time the current session status is obtained;

repeating the obtaining steps and the time stamp recording step at a plurality of time intervals; and

calculating a run time for each SQL statement based upon the obtained SQL address and hash value, the time stamp and the current session status,

whereby the run time for each SQL statement may be reviewed to determine which SQL statements experience the greatest run time.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the calculating step further comprises:

determining whether each SQL statement is new to the database session, and if so, determining whether the current session status is active and applying an addition to the run time for the SQL statement if the current session status is active.

3. The method of claim 2, where the addition to the run time is a portion of the time interval.

4. The method of claim 3, where the portion is one-quarter of the time interval.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the calculating step further comprises:

obtaining the previous session status corresponding to each SQL statement;

determining whether each SQL statement is new to the database session, and if not, determining the previous session status for the SQL statement and the current session status for the SQL statement; and

applying a first addition to the run time for the SQL statement if the previous session status is active.

6. The method of claim 5, further comprising applying a second addition to the run time for the SQL statement if the previous session status is inactive and the current session status is active.

7. The method of claim 6, where the second addition to the run time if the previous session status is inactive and the current session status is active is a portion of the time interval.

8. The method of claim 5, where the first addition to the run time if the previous session status and the current session status is active is the full amount of the time interval.

9. The method of claim 5, where the first addition to the run time if the previous session status is active and the current session status is inactive is a portion of the time interval.

10. The method of claim 1, further comprising generating a report containing a listing of each SQL statement and the run time corresponding to each SQL statement.

11. The method of claim 10, where the report contains the SQL address and hash value.

12. A computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing a method for monitoring the process performance of a database, the database accepting and recording SQL statements and recording the status of a session of use of the database, comprising:

obtaining the SQL address and hash value for each SQL statement;

obtaining the current session status corresponding to each SQL statement;

recording a time stamp at the time the session status is obtained;

repeating the obtaining steps and the time stamp recording step at a plurality of time intervals; and

calculating the run time for each SQL statement based upon the obtained SQL address and hash value, the time stamp and upon the current session status,

whereby the run time for each SQL statement may be reviewed to determine which SQL statements experience the greatest run time.

13. A computer system having a processor, a memory, and an operating environment, the computer system operable to execute a method for monitoring the process performance of a database, the database accepting and recording SQL statements and recording the status of a session of use of the database, comprising:

obtaining the SQL address and hash value for each SQL statement;

obtaining the current session status corresponding to each SQL statement;

recording a time stamp at the time the session status is obtained;

repeating the obtaining steps and the time stamp recording step at a plurality of time intervals; and

calculating the run time for each SQL statement based upon the obtained SQL address and hash value, the time stamp and upon the current session status,

whereby the run time for each SQL statement may be reviewed to determine which SQL statements experience the greatest run time.